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WAR NEWS.

The detailed accounts of the engagement near Gainesville, on Saturday last, show the battle to have been one of the most desperate and bloody of the war. The Federal loss is estimated at from three to five thousand killed and wounded, mostly belonging to the divisions of Gen. McDowell and Porter. The loss of officers is reported as very heavy. Generals Hatch and Buford are among the killed, and also Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster. The Confederates are also supposed to have lost many in killed and wounded, but as they held possession of the field nothing positive could be known. It is believed that, with the exception of some skirmishing, there has been no fighting since Saturday. Up to noon yesterday no firing had been heard at Fairfax Court House, seven miles from Centreville. It is understood that the Federal forces are rapidly concentrating at Centreville. General Banks' corps at last advices was in a favorable position to soon reach Gen. Pope. The Confederate position is in the western part of the old Bull Run battle-field. A Washington paper states that Gen. Burnside has evacuated Fredericksburg, and withdrawn his forces to a position where they can be brought into active service. Gen. Banks, before he left Manassas destroyed a number of locomotives and cars.

At the battle at Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday last, the Federal force as near as can be ascertained, numbered between eight and nine thousand, and at the time were moving to the relief of Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap. The Federal loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and nearly all their artillery was captured by the Confederates. The Confederate loss is not known, but is believed to have been heavy. Gen. Buckner is at Tompkinsville, at the head of a large force. The State telegraph line has been destroyed by the Confederates, thus cutting off all communication with Nashville. Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation, calling upon all the loyal citizens of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State against the invading armies.

Two regiments of Federal infantry and some cavalry were attacked on Saturday near Bolivar, Tennessee, by four thousand Confederates, who were repulsed with a loss of over one hundred. The Federal loss was twenty-five killed and wounded.

On Thursday last a Federal steamer passing down the Tennessee river about thirty miles above Fort Henry, was fired upon from the shore. A gunboat shelled the woods, but did not effect a dislodgement of the Confederates.

Greenville, Missouri, is threatened by a large force of Confederates, but a body of State troops nearly equal in strength, are there to

meet them. The Confederates have concentrated all their available forces in that vicinity, and make frequent hostile demonstrations.

Advices from the James river report that reinforcements have been ordered to Jamestown island. On Thursday the Confederates with eight guns opened on the Federal flotilla lying off City Point. The gunboats replied and demolished all the buildings at the Point and dispersed the Confederate force.

An arrival from Newbern N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton to destroy again the Confederate batteries there.

A train of cars from Granada was captured by the Federal troops who occupied Hernando, Miss., on Thursday last. The same dispatch which brought the above reports that nine thousand Confederates were moving through Grand Junction, and that prominent secessionists at Memphis say that Gen. Bragg has gone to Western Virginia.

The United States frigate New Ironsides has been ordered back to Philadelphia from her recent expedition. Captain Turner has made a very favorable report as to the good qualities of the vessel, but objects to being sent to sea without her spars.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not be able to furnish proprietary stamps until about the 10th of this month.

The Passaic, the second of the nine Monitors ordered from Captain Ericsson by the U. S. Government, was launched yesterday at Greenpoint.

Charles Ingersoll, recently arrested for sentiments uttered in a speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, was discharged from custody yesterday, by order of the Secretary of War.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and ordered to report at Hilton Head.

A dispatch to Governor Andrew states that Colonel Fletcher Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, was mortally wounded in battle on Saturday, and has since died.

M. Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire has just been completed by the publication of the twentieth volume. M. Thiers contends that if faults were committed during the last campaigns of Napoleon, they were not attributable to him, but to his lieutenants, to the major-general, and to Marshals Ney and Grouchy.

Hon. W. J. Allen, representative from the 9th Congressional district in Illinois, and other citizens in the Southern portion of that state, have been arrested, charged with disloyalty, and being concerned with the "Knights of the Golden Circle, a treasonable organization."

The U. S. Medical Director in Washington, has requested such of the citizens of that place, as are willing to receive into their houses convalescent soldiers (to make room in the hospitals for the sick and wounded,) to let him know their names and residences.

A colored man was employed as miller in Mr. John H. Price's mill at Brandywine, (Del.) on Monday. About 9 or 10 o'clock the same morning the millers, to the number of twenty or twenty-five, formed in procession, marched to the mill where the colored man was employed and told him that he must leave immediately—that colored millers would not be allowed to remain in employment there.—The man, it is said, was a very good miller and had come from about Cooch's mill Pencader Hundred. He took his departure, whither we did not learn. The millers then quietly separated and resumed their employment in the various mills.

The order of Saturday speaks for itself, as to what Gen. McClellan's command is actually to be. It is to embrace such of the forces which he brought up from the Peninsula, as may not be "sent forward to Gen. Pope's command."

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Since it has been announced that no draft will be made in this city, it having more than supplied its quota already, persons in great numbers from various places have been seeking residences here. There are fewer houses than applicants to fill them, and strange as it may seem, it has already given an impetus to building."

We have received full accounts of the loss of the California steamer Golden Gate by fire on July 27, fifteen miles to the westward of Manzanilla. The general facts have been published. The alarm of fire was given at five o'clock in the afternoon, when the passengers were at dinner. It was so far advanced as to render it impossible to check the flames, and the ship was turned toward shore. In half an hour the ship grounded three hundred yards from the beach, where there was a heavy surf. Boats were filled with passengers, and life preservers distributed, so that many of the passengers were saved. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. Out of two hundred and forty-six passengers and ninety-six of the crew, about seventy passengers and sixty of the crew were saved, leaving about two hundred lost or missing. There is little probability of saving the treasure.

The proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Col. J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, have been made public. The charges are founded upon Col. Turchin's conduct at Athens, Alabama, in May last, when it appears his men were allowed to disperse, and in the presence of the Colonel and others of his officers, were permitted to plunder the inhabitants of the town and county adjacent, and to commit other outrageous acts, unbecoming soldiers or men. Many of these horrid outrages are set forth. The court sentenced Col. Turchin to be dismissed from the service of the United States, and its decision was approved by Gen. Buel.

Twenty-four vessels were lost during the month of August, the value of which, including cargoes, was two million and one hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars.